

All advertisements from Executors, Administrators and other Fiduciaries, and all Citations for Letters of Administration, must be paid for in advance from and after this date. February 1, 1873.

The Editor of the *Intelligencer* having been called to Charleston on business connected with the Masonic fraternity, will account for the scarcity of local news in this issue. He will be at his post next week, and will doubtless endeavor to make up for lost time.

The House resolution to adjourn sine die on Saturday, the 15th instant, was laid on the table in the Senate.

Persons holding school claims for the fiscal year 1872, will find something of interest to them in our advertising column.

Persons who have not paid their taxes will see by to-day's paper that Friday the 14th instant is the last day, on which they can pay without having the penalty attached. Pay up and save trouble.

We invite the attention of the farmers of Anderson County to the advertisement of Pollard & Co., of Augusta, Ga., agents for the Sea Fowl Guano. Those who gave this fertilizer a trial last year were highly pleased with results. B. F. Crayton & Sons are the agents at this place.

We are informed by our County Treasurer that 4833 persons have paid their taxes up to yesterday, which leaves about 600 names on the books unpaid. The Treasurer thinks fully 300 of these have left the State. This, of course, leaves only 300 delinquents. The amount collected is \$65,160.57.

Messrs. D. F. Fleming & Co., of Charleston, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, ask the attention of merchants to their large and attractive stock. This house is too old and favorably known to need commendation from us. Buying their goods direct from the manufacturers, they are enabled to offer extra inducements to purchasers. See advertisement.

Mr. Joseph Crews, of Laurens, introduced a bill into the Legislature last week to make drunkenness an indictable offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment. If he can succeed in arresting the progress of this great and growing evil, by legislative enactment or otherwise, he will deserve and receive the thanks of every good citizen in the State. It will be remembered that he was the champion in the lower House of the bill to abolish the present Fence Law. Joseph's head seems to be getting "level."

During the past four or five years a great many people have left Anderson County and gone West—the greater number to Texas. A goodly number are returning, completely disgusted. They report that riches are just as deep down in the ground out there as in South Carolina, and that a dollar to double itself requires just as much nursing. Here is the evil with many of our young men. They seek something easy, a way of making money without labor. It can't be done. "By the sweat of thy brow" was the Deity's fiat. It cannot be reversed.

The President has pardoned Eli Ross Stewart and Robert Hayes Mitchell of this State, who had been convicted as Ku Klux, and were in the Albany Penitentiary. It is believed that nearly all of the Ku Klux prisoners, who are confined in prison, will be pardoned within a very short time, and particularly those of the more ignorant class, convicted for crimes of that character. The government will, however, prosecute vigorously all new instances of Ku Klux persecution; and should additional cases arise, the Executive and Department of Justice would regard, with great disfavor, all appeals for mercy or leniency.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to provide for the compulsory education of all children between the ages of six and sixteen years. The bill provides that all parents or guardians of children between the ages of six and sixteen years, residing within two miles of a school, and not bodily or mentally disabled, who shall fail to cause their attendance at school for at least six months in each year, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than one month, nor more than six months, or fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court. The school commissioner is made the officer to enforce the provisions of the act.

President Grant has intimated that after the business of Congress was over, he should, in company with the members of his Cabinet, make an extended Southern tour, proceeding to New Orleans via Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery and Mobile. From New Orleans he would probably proceed North as far as Memphis, cross over to Chattanooga, and is undecided as yet whether he will return to Washington via Knoxville or Nashville and Louisville. This swinging around the Southern circle is intended as an earnest of the good will to be inaugurated with his second term, and a desire to conciliate the South by friendly deeds.

Attention is called to the advertisement of W. P. Russell and D. A. J. Sullivan. It will be seen that these gentlemen have formed a copartnership for the purpose of contracting in building and house carpentry generally. They are now erecting extensive and substantial additions to the present large manufacturing establishment. They are prepared to furnish plans and specifications at very moderate charges, and will contract to erect buildings in any part of the State. In addition they are erecting heavy machinery for manufacturing frame buildings for shipment to any part of the country, and will erect the same by contract. The manufacture of building material will be conducted by Mr. W. P. Russell, under the firm name of W. P. Russell & Co.

Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 7, 1873.

A short letter from this point may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the *Intelligencer*. Arriving here yesterday afternoon, I took up quarters at the Wheeler House, the new and elegant structure which has been recently thrown open to the traveling public, and which is receiving a large share of public patronage at this time. It is well arranged and admirably furnished, and the table is supplied with tempting food, generously and nicely prepared. One objection is apparent, however, and will undoubtedly detract from the popularity of this establishment. I refer to the fact that many of the rooms are too small and badly ventilated, which will make against the house as warmer weather approaches.

In company with a friend, I paid a visit to the Lunatic Asylum this morning. We were kindly received by Drs. Ensor and Sloan, who made our visit quite pleasant and instructive. The interior arrangements of the main building have been much improved during the last year or two, notwithstanding the financial embarrassments of the institution, and there is a cheerful air pervading its rooms and corridors that cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence upon the unfortunate inmates. Among the present improvements, we were shown the furnaces for heating the male department, which are now just completed. They are four in number, situated beneath the corners of the building, and amply sufficient to heat the various rooms above, which are used for the general purposes of the inmates. In the female department, dumb waiters are being constructed in each wing, to supply the food for each ward, so that the particular classes will hereafter obtain their meals in separate dining rooms. The present arrangement is not well adapted, as the inmates are brought together from every ward in a common dining-room, and one can see at a glance that this does not promote the successful treatment of the various cases, especially where the patient is easily excited by adverse surroundings, as is the fact in many instances. Other designs for improvement and convenience are constantly being made, and shows conclusively the fitness and capacity of Dr. Ensor for the peculiar government of this humane institution. His assistant, Dr. Henry N. Sloan, manifests an unusual aptitude for his position, and is thoroughly devoted to the responsible charge he has undertaken. He is a native of Anderson, as many of our readers are aware, and his success is gratifying to old friends and acquaintances.

On leaving the Asylum, we went directly to the State House, where the law-makers are congregated, and where bedlam occasionally reigns supreme. To-day has been one of the quiet days, although several interesting topics were under discussion. Our Senator and Representatives afforded us an opportunity for quiet observation of the proceedings in both Houses. In the Senate, not much business of importance was transacted, but that body keeps steadily at work, and is comparatively grave and dignified. A bill to aid and encourage manufactures, liberal and enlightened in its policy, elicited some discussion while we were present, but the stupid partisanship of several Senators prevented its immediate passage, although the friends of the bill hope for better results. In the House, the most interesting business was the discussion of a bill to increase the salaries of Supreme and Circuit Judges. The presence of several of these dignitaries upon the floor, engaged in lobbying for its passage, had the effect of disgusting many members, including a large number of Republicans, and the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out by an overwhelming vote. It is a healthy indication, in my judgment, and shows that some regard is being paid to the platform and pledges of last summer. Hon. H. A. Motte, of Lexington, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a temperate and able speech in opposition to the bill, and elicited warm encomiums upon his effort, even from political opponents. Timothy Hurley, of Charleston, likewise spoke to the question, and humorously castigated the Judges who were engaged in the disreputable business of pressing its passage.

Another phase of the proceeding to-day, of particular interest to our readers, was the passage of the amendment to the charter of the town of Anderson, providing for the taxation of personal property, to which was added a further amendment by Representative Cochran, which inaugurates the system of cumulative voting in our town elections. The following words embrace this feature of the bill, viz: "And that in every election for Wardens of said town, every qualified voter shall, if he so desires, be allowed to vote under the system of cumulative voting; that is, in such ratio as he may see fit, as for example, he may cast the whole number of his votes for one of the said Wardens, or he may cast three votes for one and one vote for another of the said Wardens, or two votes for one and two votes for the other of said Wardens." So, if the Senate concurs in this amendment, we are to have minority representation in our Town Council. In my humble opinion, this system will prove valuable, if properly carried out, and I trust its successful operation in Anderson will yet further the adoption of this measure in other and more important elections, as for instance in choosing members to the House of Representatives, whereby the minority in our State might secure a voice in the representation from any County, and which could not fail to prove beneficial to the entire State. As an experiment, therefore, our people should endeavor to elicit good from the proposed feature in our charter.

Many improvements are progressing in about Columbia. Among the latest, we were highly pleased with the artistic front of Wearn & Hix's photographic gallery, which is a decided ornament to the locality, and bears evidence of the recognized taste of these well-known gentlemen, who are as fault in art matters, and besides are clever, whole-souled fellows.

I leave for Charleston in the morning, and will remain there four or five days.

J. A. H.

—Among the recent patents granted by the patent office, as published in the *Scientific American*, is a gin filing machine, invented by Lewis Monroe Ashby, Ridge, S. C. The invention consists in providing the file-holders of a gin saw filing machine with certain hinged plates, file plates, spring plates and slides, whereby the whole operation of sharpening is made more uniform, the necessary time curtailed and the whole operation greatly facilitated.

Importance of Latin and Greek.

As great mental discipliners, and as lying at the foundation of thorough scholarship, the Latin and Greek languages are of first importance, and even indispensable. Immediately after the late war, the limited resources of our people led many to seek for their children what is called a *practical education*, i. e., such as with their limited means would enable them to cope with the difficulties of the times. The military schools of the country had to some extent before the war inaugurated the idea of an accomplished education without the aid of Greek and Latin. The practical sciences, English literature, with the living languages, French, German, &c., were considered a curriculum abundantly qualifying a young man for the business and intercourse of life. Since the war this idea has become more popular still. This and the late rapid development of the practical sciences, inventions and discoveries have greatly fostered the idea of a completed education without the ancient languages. But just a moment's thought on the subject will show that this is not only an impossibility, but must greatly deteriorate the standard of literature in our country and greatly cripple the true progress of the sciences themselves. It is a singular fact that all the modern sciences have invested themselves in a nomenclature drawn almost exclusively from Greek and Latin. Nor is this a mere scaffolding, to be taken down hereafter. It is a terminology permanently and irrevocably incorporated into the very structure of modern learning. Just so far as any of the technicalities of science are truly expressive of its ideas, they become the most enduring of human monuments. To have any intelligent idea of these technicalities, and of course to catch the precise conception they are intended to convey, the learner or scientific scholar must know the elements of their composition; in other words, he must know something of the Greek and Latin from which they are taken. It is, indeed, very true that use and application very soon explain the significance of newly coined terms, and they immediately become current and popular. But it is clear that if our knowledge of the meaning of terms should depend upon their popular use, we should not only be liable to be continually misled as to what they really meant, but the terms themselves might be perfectly arbitrary. The servants about a great boarding school know about as well as the teachers and scholars themselves what "calisthenics" means in its use and practice; but for that sort of knowledge of it, it might as well be spelled backwards, *scintillat*.

This anglicizing process is going on now more rapidly than in former years, so that it is becoming more and more out of reach to be a perfect scholar without a knowledge of those languages which the taste and discrimination of scientists are constantly incorporating into our English tongue. It is very remarkable how much the educated mind is inclined to honor those great languages which first nursed literature and now adorn and enrich it. The idea of a young lady having a good knowledge of Botany, Zoology, Physiology, Chemistry or Astronomy, without some knowledge of the languages which give them their very names, and out of which their whole technology is taken, is absurd. Botany might as well be called Astronomy, so far as the name, the vehicle of the idea, is concerned.

But besides this incorporation of the ancient languages into the sciences, they are still more deeply imbedded in all our English literature—our own mother tongue is wrapped up in them. Archdeacon Trench shows that out of 100 words in ordinary English composition, 30 are of Latin origin, a much smaller proportion of Greek. He compares the English language to a human body, of which the Anglo-Saxon are the bone and sinew, the Latin the muscle or flesh that gives symmetry and beauty, the Greek other finishing parts of the contour. The powerful words of our language, those which are associated with our childhood, our homes and our affections, are Anglo-Saxon, as father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, house, cat, dog, horse, cow, meat, drink, air, water, sky, tree, heat, cold, &c. The ornamental part of our language is chiefly Latin. It is impossible, therefore, to comprehend the English tongue without a knowledge of the ancient languages. It is greatly to be desired that parents and teachers should not deny to the female portion of our population these great elements of all learning and accomplishments. It is impossible to secure intellectual accomplishment without them. But as discipliners, they are perhaps still more desirable.

TREATMENT OF MENINGITIS.—The following card, addressed "to the medical profession," is published in the Atlanta papers by Dr. J. J. Knott, who, in answer to numerous inquiries, gives a synoptical statement of his treatment of this terrible disease, thereby enabling the profession to employ this treatment during the present epidemic in this and adjoining States. Dr. Knott states that this treatment should not be employed by any one but a skillful physician, as to such this communication is addressed. Persons reading it are requested to show it to their family physicians. Papers generally are asked to copy the card:

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The following treatment which has been employed by me since the winter of 1862-'63, with uniform success in all cases where the treatment has been instituted within twenty-four hours after the development of the prominent symptoms: In the first place discard all ideas of this disease being an inflammatory affection of the brain and spinal cord, saturate a flannel (folded several times) with spirits of turpentine. Apply this along the whole course of the spine, pass over this, after the ordinary mode of ironing, a common sad or smoothing iron heated. Continue this for ten or fifteen minutes until you have well stimulated the spine. In the meantime give two or three heroic doses, to be repeated every two or three hours until all symptoms are overcome. Follow each dose of quinine with a heroic dose of bromide of potassium combined in solution with an ordinary dose of solid extract Hyoscyamus. The object of the bromide is to control reflex action, and the doses should be regulated according to the head and spinal symptoms, as this is dependent on electro-monic charges in the periphery of the nerves; from this the action or the *modus operandi* of the quinine and bromide will be readily understood by the intelligent physicians; under no circumstances use a fly blister or opiates in the outset of this disease; avoid all cold applications to head and spine.

When constipation exists, which is generally the case, use large doses of calomel every three hours until the bowels act freely. Physicians can rely on this treatment when instituted in time.

J. J. KNOTT, M. D.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

The Teeth.

The amount of information possessed by the public in reference to the teeth—their preservation, treatment when diseased, and replacement when lost—is lamentably small; and much of that which is considered knowledge is erroneous. Many, even otherwise intelligent people, are sadly deficient in a proper appreciation of the subject, and not unfrequently suffer from protracted derangements of health which have their unsuspected origin in the dental organs. It is a gratifying indication that increased attention is being given to this matter by the public. Although the origin of dentistry may be traced back to remote times, it is only within a few years that it has taken the position to which its importance as a specialty of medicine entitles it.

The science which teaches the structure, functions, diseases and treatment of organs which hold so important a relation to the entire economy as do the teeth, requires a devotion to it such as other specialists give to the development of the highest skill in the particular direction which they elect to pursue. Dentistry has been defined as "medical science applied to the prevention, modification or removal of the causes and effects of disease in the dental organs," to which must be added scientific mechanism and artistic culture—skill in construction and judgment in application—so that the dentist, thoroughly qualified for his calling, is to some extent physician, surgeon, artist and mechanic. The different parts which, in combination, constitute the mouth form a very important and complicated portion of the animal economy, connected as it is by sympathetic relations to the entire organism, made up of bones, muscles, ligaments, arteries, veins, nerves, mucous membrane, etc., containing the tongue, teeth, alveolar ridges and gums, receiving the secretions of various glands, and being the organ of speech and mastication, it is not only the most expressive and characteristic, but also the most important of all the features. It is connected, by means of its lining mucous membrane, with the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and intestinal canal, and with the larynx, trachea and bronchi—being thus closely related to the economy of respiration and digestion. In disease of any of these organs, the close relationship and sympathy of the parts are manifested by perceptible changes in the tongue, gums, lips and mucous membranes; while through the nerves, with which the mouth is so abundantly supplied, sympathetic relations are established with the eyes, ears, and in fact with every part of the body.

The teeth are important organs in the economy of the human system—their development is one of the most interesting of the physiological processes. They are the hardest portions of the body. Teeth are composed of the pulp, commonly called the nerve, occupying the chamber in the crown and the canal extending through the root; the dentine, which constitutes the largest part of the tooth; the enamel, which forms the covering and protection of the crown, and the cementum, which covers the root.

The first, deciduous or temporary, commonly called the milk teeth, are twenty in number, ten in each jaw—consisting of two central and two lateral incisors, two canines or eye teeth, and four molars or double teeth. There is no absolute rule for their appearance, some children being born with teeth, while with others their eruption is delayed much beyond the average time. The following table gives the usual period and the order in which they may be expected—the lower teeth generally precede the upper by two or three months:

Central incisors.....	5 to 8 months.
Lateral.....	7 to 10 "
First molars.....	12 to 16 "
Canines.....	15 to 20 "
Second molars.....	20 to 36 "

Under favorable circumstances, the temporary teeth ought not to decay, but simply lose their hold on the jaw from absorption of their roots, and drop out white and clean as when they first appeared. The temporary teeth are smaller than the permanent, and of a less firm and solid texture; when, therefore, decay commences in them it proceeds more rapidly, and for this reason they need more attention and care than the permanent teeth. It is a common error that because they are temporary they do not require attention, or if any anxiety is felt about them it is that they are not suffered to remain too long in the mouth. This is a great mistake, for the regularity of the permanent teeth depends very much upon the retention of the temporary set until the second is ready to appear. The exemption of children from the suffering caused by decay of the teeth, and of the parent from consequent inconvenience and pain, will also be best secured by constant attention to them from their first appearance. Moreover, the general health of the child will be promoted by keeping these organs in such a condition that mastication can be performed without pain. In infancy, the mother should make it a part of the daily care of the child to secure perfect cleanliness of the teeth. Becoming thus accustomed to it, the child when old enough to use the brush will find it impossible to feel comfortable after a meal, until the teeth have been cleansed as carefully as the face and hands. In cases where, in spite of all the care that can be given them, the teeth will decay, or where the eruption of the second set takes place before the temporary teeth are displaced by the absorption of their roots, the child should be taken to an intelligent dentist, who is capable of deciding in regard to the best treatment to be adopted; but it may be safely affirmed that, as a rule, unless this plan is pursued, nature should be left to remedy the evil, rather than that parents should undertake to decide which teeth should be extracted and when; premature extraction of the temporary teeth being almost sure to cause irregularity of the second set. If decay commences, the same care should be given to prevent its extension as would be given to the permanent teeth.

(To be continued.)

W. G. B.

—On account of the absence of one of the Edgefield Jury Commissioners, no jury list for that county has been prepared, and unless the Legislature pass an enabling act, that county will have no court for the trial of jury cases.

—The trial of Mrs. Wharton at Annapolis for attempting to poison H. Van Ness resulted in the disagreement of the jury, who had been in confinement since Friday. Mrs. Wharton renewed her recognition at the motion of the State's Attorney, who will bring up the case during the coming April term.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

—Flour costs \$30 a barrel in Texas.
—A session of Congress will probably close the 30th of March.
—Sixteen ex-Confederate army officers hold positions on the Union Pacific Railroad.
—At Reading, Pennsylvania, last week, a child was choked to death by a grain of coffee.
—A truly good legislator of Georgia has introduced a bill making profane swearing a penal offense.
—A Louisville merchant wants the contract to supply Brigham Young's family with crape and bombazine when he dies.
—In some parts of Lincoln County, Missouri, farmers are hauling water and ice ten miles for cooking and other purposes.
—Lace window shades, with a large monogram of the owner worked in the centre, is the latest form of obtrusive vulgarity.
—Since the Arkansas Legislature forbade the carrying of concealed weapons, the citizens don't take the trouble to conceal them.
—The estimate is made that since and including the Chicago fire, the United States has lost over \$300,000,000 by great fires in the various cities.
—Mississippi has two female editors—Miss Piney W. Forsythe, of the *Liberty Advocate*, and Mrs. Sallie Ada Vance, of the *Lixington Advertiser*.
—Every person on the staff of the *London Times* has held his place nine years, while some have been connected with the paper twenty-two years.
—A promising young man, Alonzo L. Adams, while delicious, threw himself from the porch of a house in Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday and was killed.
—There is no doubt, says the *Atlanta Herald*, that there will be \$8,000,000 expended, directly or indirectly, in Georgia this year for commercial manures.
—A man in Kentucky has been married four times, each time having been married by the same minister, in the same house, to four sisters of the same family.
—Mr. Hardgrove, formerly of Nelson County, Virginia, killed himself, his wife and child, in Washington, yesterday. Cause—insanity, from pecuniary losses sustained during the war.
—Among the saddest episodes in the late storm in Minnesota, according to a Western paper, was the freezing of the hands, nose, forehead, everything except the cheek—of a life assurance agent.
—One of the boilers at Wood's Rolling Mills, Philadelphia, exploded. A fragment entering the Albion Print Works, three hundred feet distant, killed two boys. Nine persons in all were killed.
—The verdict of a Michigan jury in a case in which the defendant was charged with having disturbed religious meetings, was, "Not Guilty, but the Court is recommended to advise the prisoner not to go there any more."

—Everybody (says the *Tallahassee Floridian*) is going in heavy on cotton; planters are getting large advances; nearly every laborer's crop is mortgaged in advance, and if the caterpillar should come, prepare for general bankruptcy.

—General William Mahone, or "Fighting Mahone," of the Confederate service, has been quite ill, but is convalescent. Vigorous in war, he is equally energetic in times of peace, having earned the title of the "Little Railroad Giant of Virginia."

—The Supreme Court of this State has refused the petition for mandamus in the Blue Ridge scrip matter. This puts the quietus on the most gigantic swindle ever perpetrated in South Carolina, and effects a saving of nearly two millions of dollars.

—The *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*, a leading paper, sensibly concludes that "the whites of the Southern States must gradually settle the so-called 'labor question' by going to work themselves, and they are now getting into that wholesome way very fast."

—About seven thousand acres are cleared of timber each week-day in this country. Of the annual crop, seventy-five millions of dollars' worth goes to fuel, and twice as much to fencing. The locomotives in the country consume not less than seven hundred thousand cords a year.

—Ex-Governor Geary died very suddenly at Harrisburg on Saturday morning last. He had just returned from New York, on the evening previous, in apparently good health. He was breakfasting with his family, and while in the act of helping his little son, his head fell back, and before his wife could reach him he died.

—According to the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, the Territory contains seven millions of acres of public land, subject to cultivation, has immense deposits of iron ore, a water power unequalled in the Union, and is larger than New England, with Ohio added. Its voting population is twenty thousand; it has no debt, and levied no taxes last year.

—As there are one hundred and sixty millions of people, in the United States and in Europe, whose commercial and other interests and associations are closely blended together, a proposition is under consideration at Washington for the establishment of an international coinage of silver, which will have equal value everywhere in the civilized countries of the world.

The *Columbia Carolinian* learns from a correspondent that on Saturday last, at Shelton, on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, Chas. Oglesby, in attempting to get on the train, made a mis-step and falling, was dragged to the trestle before the station, when he fell through, a distance of forty feet, striking a piece of timber below, causing death in about an hour.

—A letter from Chicago states that the farmers throughout Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota are banding themselves together in opposition to the railroad monopolies, which hold such high rates of freight that they cannot send their products of grain to the seaboard and Eastern markets, and they are consequently compelled to burn the corn and wheat for fuel.

—A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, signing himself "Philanthropist," asks the following, viz: "Can you not improve upon the average female mind the important fact, that if, when their dresses take fire from a lighted match, or otherwise, they would, at once, tumble upon the floor, and roll vigorously on and fro, screaming *ad libitum* the while for assistance, they would, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred avoid even a scorching?"

—A bill of considerable importance on the subject of the homestead passed its second reading in the Senate, on Thursday last, with many amendments. This bill, which was introduced, we believe, by Mr. Whittemore, has been prepared with unusual care, to avoid all constitutional objections, while it also carries out the spirit of the constitution on this subject. It has been submitted to the Attorney General and one of the justices of the Supreme Court, and is believed to be such as will meet the ends desired. It defines who is the head of the family, protects the wife and children under all circumstances, and where the family has no real estate, exempts the amount of the homestead in personal property. The bill passed without opposition.

THE WAY TO WEALTH.—If there is anything needed to convince the sceptical that cotton manufacturing in the South is a gold mine for those engaged in it, the report of the Eagle and Phoenix Company, of Columbus, at the annual meeting of stockholders, will be sufficient. The report states that the net earnings or profit of the company for the past year amount to \$181,406.01. The undivided profits of the company amount to \$297,766.92, or twenty-four per cent. of the capital stock. Accordingly to this statement the stockholders, when the profits are finally divided, will have received back almost their entire investment. It is a wonderful record, and ought to stimulate the rapid growth of similar enterprises everywhere in the South.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following list embraces the transfers of real estate recorded in the Clerk's office from the 16th to the 31st of January, inclusive:

John W. Spearman to Joseph E. Spearman, 82 acres—deed of gift.
James L. Orr to B. F. Brown, lot in Williamston, \$1,100.
Bankrupt Estate of J. C. Keys to J. L. Byrum, 46 acres, \$1,210.
Wm. G. Miller to Jake Townes, 6 acres, \$22.
Wm. Martin to R. O. Eldred, 187 acres, \$260.
Thomas Harper to Sam'l A. Hutchinson, 471 acres, \$5,000.
Bankrupt Estate of J. C. Keys to J. F. Wilson, 87 acres, \$400.
B. B. Earle to Geo. W. Earle, 222 acres, \$592.
Heirs of J. A. Laboon to John H. Laboon, 171 acres, \$625.
N. K. & J. P. Sullivan and W. W. Humphreys to O. H. P. Fant, 83 acres, \$1,400.
F. G. Carpenter to M. E. Deal, 84 acres, \$2,800.
Ann Mattison to Martin Robinson, 844 acres, \$607.
Fannie H. Earle to John A. Saylor, 124 acres, \$1,500.
Fannie H. Earle to James L. Fowler, 110 acres, \$660.
James W. Wilson to John H. Hopkins, 2744 acres, \$1,500.
John B. Earle's Estate to David M. Watson, 30 acres, \$415.
John J. Hovey, et al., to James D. Smith, 554 acres, \$1,150.
Miles and Wm. Glassgow to Reuben Richey, in 1821, 250 acres, \$720.
Wm. M. Cox to C. M. Richey, 286 acres, \$2,500.
A. F. Welborn to Daniel Geer, lot in Williamston, \$100.
A. F. Brock to G. W. McDavid, 196 acres, \$900.
J. P. Harris to D. E. Harris, —, acres, \$100.
Jordan Burns to Mrs. E. C. Burns, 129 acres—nominal consideration.
L. A. M. Van Wyck to James Long, 341 acres, \$1,879.
M. C. and W. F. McAdams to M. A. McAdams, 124 acres, \$1,000.
M. A. and M. C. McAdams to W. F. McAdams, 297 acres, \$850.
M. A. and W. F. McAdams to M. C. McAdams, 138 acres, \$850.
R. F. Haynie to T. W. Martin, 149 acres, \$500.
John T. Sloan to J. W. Harrison, 150 acres, \$2,000.
John C. Whitefield to Isham Harrison, 126 acres, \$1,000.
Isham Harrison to Joseph N. Brown, 126 acres, \$1,000.
Ann Mattison to W. F. Southerland 11 acres, \$66.
C. W. Smith to W. S. Pickens, 33 acres, \$100.
Josiah Smith to C. W. Smith, 32 acres, \$250.
The Clerk requests us to state that many of the transfers, after being recorded, remain in his hands uncalled for—the parties will please call and get their deeds.

A LUCRATIVE BALE OF COTTON.—At the fair last year, in St. Louis, the prize of \$1,000 for the best bale of cotton was awarded Mr. John G. Yeiser, of Jackson, Mississippi. The bale was afterwards sent to Memphis, and won the first prize there, and subsequently it appeared at Jackson, where it also won the first premium. Having thus been adjudged to be the best bale of cotton by three different sets of judges, this lucrative bale was sold by its owner for fifty-five cents a pound, and two a half times the usual price, and thus realized him in addition to the premiums probably \$1,000. His new owner, desiring to press its career of triumph further, intends to send this famous cotton bale to the Vienna Exposition, to show the world assembled there what Mississippi can do in the way of cotton raising.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, February 12, 1873.

The cotton market has been quite dull for the past few days—sales for the week 292 bales. The market closed this evening at 15 to 18 1/2. Corn 1.00 to 1.10; Peas 1.00 to 1.10; Bacon 10 to 12 cents; Flour \$11 to \$12.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Healthy Digestion.

Life is rendered miserable when the digestive organs are impaired. Food becomes repulsive; the body emaciated; the mind depressed and melancholy broods over you. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS is the remedy for these evils; they produce sound digestion; create a good appetite; impart refreshing sleep and cheerfulness of mind.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is Harmless.

Sedolent.

This word, which has been staring everybody in the face for the past few years, and is now getting into nearly everybody's mouth, is a preparation for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

Spalding's Glue, up to the sticking point.

IF YOU FEEL dull, despondent, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headaches, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or Biliousness. Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

"Can't Do Without It."—This is what the stage and horse car companies, livery-stable keepers, members of the turf, and all grocers and trainers say of the MUSTANG LINIMENT. They "can't do without it." And why? Because it infallibly reduces the external swellings, &c., which, under various names, impair the usefulness and value of the king of quadrupeds, and also because, for sprains, strains, cuts and other injuries to which horses are liable, it is the most trustworthy preparation in the market. Yet these recommendations comprise only a portion of its claims to public confidence. During a period of more than sixteen years, it has been recognized as a specific for many of the most annoying disorders which afflict the human family—such as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, lumbago, tic douloureux, sore throat, earache, toothache; and likewise as a peerless application for cuts, bruises, burns and scalds.

BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' SPECIAL NOTICE.—Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass, Builders' Furnishing Hardware, Mouldings, Stair Fixtures, Marble and Slate Mantelpieces, Encaustic Floor Tile, Drain Pipe, &c., at lowest wholesale prices, at the great Southern Factory of P. F. Toole, Charleston, S. C. Send for his price list.

Fine Devon Bull for Sale!

FOUR years old and in good order. Said Bull took the premium at the last Anderson Fair. For further information apply at this office.
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To Shoe-Makers!

ABLE and SOBER Shoe-Makers can find work and cash pay at LAY'S LEATHER, SHOE and BOOT FACTORY, Perryville, S. C.
Feb. 13, 1873 32 29

Notice to Tax Payers.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ANDERSON COUNTY, Anderson, February 13, 1873.
AFTER Friday next, the 14th day of February, the penalty for the non-payment of Taxes attaches. All Taxes not paid on or before that time will be liable to the penalty of 20 per cent. as provided by law.
H. D. DEAN,
County Treasurer.
Feb. 13, 1873 32 1